REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner noted that Claims 1 through 8 were pending in the Application. The Examiner rejected all claims. Applicant traverses the rejections below.

I.   Traversal of the Objection to the Disclosure

The Examiner Objected to the disclosure due to a number of informalities. In this Amendment, the disclosure has been amended to correct these informalities. Accordingly, the objection should now be obviated. The Examiner's diligence in pointing out these informalities is appreciated.

Applicant notes that according to the Sun Microsystems website, the term Java is a trademark, but Java Bean is not. In the specification, the term Java is identified as a trademark of Sun Microsystems, and is capitalized (first letter) at each use (except in the code samples where it is not capitalized during use).

II   Traversal of the Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102

Claims 1 - 8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,633,888 to Kobayashi. Applicant traverses this rejection below.

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A.   The Present Invention

The present invention provides a system for the testing of a software component API. A wrapper component is first generated. The wrapper component is generated by determining the interface of the software component and by mirroring that interface in the public interface of the wrapper. The wrapper methods delegate to the software component API. Test code is included within the wrapper component to permit capture and playback of interaction with the software component API. Test case software accesses the software component API through the wrapper. The wrapper both generates trace data based on the interaction between the test case and the software component and delegates to the software component API.

B. Differences between the Present Invention and the Cited Art

Kobayashi provides a system for visually creating and testing object oriented components. In order to test component class code, a proxy component is created for each method. Each proxy component is displayed on a GUI of a visual builder, via which is properties are visually editable and can be bound visually to other component properties.

This is different from the present invention, in which a wrapper is created having an interface to mirror the public interface of the software test component. As per Claim 1, the second step recites "creating a wrapper component for the software test component". The use of a wrapper provides for the isolation of the test component. The first substep for the creating of the wrapper component defines "a wrapper component interface to mirror the public interface of the software test component". Relative to this subject matter, a passage from Column 5, lines 1 - 9 is cited. This passage states that "a proxy component is created for each method", etc. There is no discussion of an interface to mirror the public interface of the software test component, as per the

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first substep.

The second substep recites "defining the wrapper component to delegate to the software test component by including calls to the public interface of the software test component within the wrapper component". Relative to this subject matter, the Office Action cites three different passages from Kobayashi. The first passage, from column 8, lines 8 - 19, recites that "the bean compiler 208 converts each component into proxy components 210." This does not teach, suggest or disclose that a **wrapper component** is defined to **delegate** to the software test component by including **calls** to the public interface of the software test component, as alleged in the Office Action. No compiler converts the software test component into a proxy in this portion of Claim 1. And the cited passage does not disclose a wrapper component defined to delegate anything to a software test component.

The Office Action also cited a passage from Column 22, lines 41 - 53 against this subject matter. This passage recites that "the bean is displayed in the workspace window" where it can be edited and modified..."when the methods of proxy beans are invoked, they use the universal transport mechanism to invoke the actual component code in order to test the method..." Once again, this does not teach, suggest or disclose that a **wrapper component** is defined to **delegate** to the software test component by including **calls** to the public interface of the software test component, as alleged in the Office Action. There is no discussion of including calls to the public interface. There is no description of how a wrapper component is defined.

The Office Action also cited a passage from Column 12, lines 18 - 25 against this subject matter. This passage recites discusses a universal transport API 900. Once again, there is no discussion about defining a wrapper component to delegate anything. A public interface of a software test component is not discussed.

The third substep recites "inserting test code within the wrapper component to permit capture and playback of user interaction with the public interface of the software test component". Relative to this subject matter, a passage from Column 8, lines 8 - 32 is cited. This passage does not at all disclose, suggest or teach inserting test code into anything. Capturing and playback of

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user interaction of any type is not discussed. Clearly, Kobayashi does not teach, suggest or disclose this subject matter.
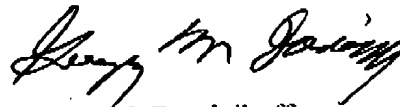
The fourth substep recites "enabling a test case to use the wrapper component interface to access the software test component and to generate test data from the test code in the wrapper component." Relative to this subject matter, the Office Action cites a passage from Column 22, lines 46 - 53. This passage provides no discussion of test code in a wrapper component. Clearly, Kobayashi does not teach, suggest or disclose this subject matter.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent Claim 1 patentably distinguishes over Kobayashi. Since independent Claims 5 and 6 were rejected for the same reasons as Claim 1, it follows that these claims also patentably distinguish over Kobayashi. It also follows that all of the dependent claims also distinguish therefrom.

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III.   Summary

Applicant has presented technical explanations and arguments fully supporting his position that the pending claims contain subject matter which is not taught, suggested or disclosed by Kobayashi. Accordingly, Applicant submits that the present Application is in a condition for Allowance. Reconsideration of the claims and a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Gregory M. Doudnikoff
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No. 32,847

Docket No: JA9-98-228

PHONE: 919-254-1288

FAX: 919-254-4330

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